

The Conspiracy against the States.

The conspiracy against the States, concocted by GRANT and sustained by the leading Republicans, is so plain that all men ought to see it, and the people of this nation ought to resist it unless, indeed, they are ready for the arbitrary rule of one man. In that case, why let the one-man rule come, say we. We of the South will have this consolation, that though southern oppressions may be made the instruments of usurpation, when that is accomplished the motive, too, will have served its purpose, and the dictator may fling it aside as no longer needed. Then he will probably govern the country with reference to its general condition and general wants. As the tiger would hardly want to persecute the South when he could gain no advantage by it.

It must be remembered that an election for President is soon to take place; that from all circumstances evidence General GRANT wants to be President for a "third term"; that such indications have appeared as justify the belief that if the people are left to themselves they will not elect him, and that he can only be elected by controlling a large vote and causing it to be cast for himself. These points we suppose no one will deny. The southern vote may be controlled by certain laws of Congress or by General GRANT himself in case Congress adjourns without passing the desired laws.

Mark you, General GRANT in his message urges Congress to take action with regard to Arkansas in order that he may be "relieved" of responsibility to take measures with regard to lawlessness which he gratuitously informs Congress exists in that State. Suppose Congress, satisfied that things are right as they exist there, does nothing; why, General GRANT will do as he did in the case of Louisiana. In that case he asked Congress to relieve him of responsibility to do the very thing he did not want them to do; and as they did nothing on the subject he went on to carry out his own policy; he set down his troops, backed up KILGORE, and finally sent Sherman to "butcher" the rebels. A distinguished friend of GRANT styled him "a distinguished friend of GRANT" to carry out "my policy," with a rigor and energy that would meet the expectations and wishes of the most tyrannical disposition. Suppose, now, that Congress does nothing in the Arkansas matter, may we not expect the same usurpations and brutishness that have been displayed in Louisiana?

Exactly! and it is not unfair, may it be most reasonably just, to expect that the intervention of Congress is now asked that a similar policy may be pursued towards that State.

But there is more than this in all these premonitions. The 18th votes of the South must be controlled in some way. They are needed to elect GRANT—to make up for dissensions fermenting in the North. How is it to be done? There's the rub. But it will be attempted. Let the reader observe again the President's message. See where he hypocritically indulges his expression of sympathy for minorities, and his fear that the State constitutions will be altered from those under which the late separated States were readmitted into the Union. That's it. He wants the power to put any Southern State making a change in its constitution under his control. He wants to be left to judge whether any change made is in violation of the implied faith of the admission of a State into the Union. He says, in his message concerning Arkansas:

"What is there to prevent each of the States recently admitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in? I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the National Government, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon the question which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government."

Here the people of the United States have the kernel of a conspiracy to subvert the liberties of this country. These words plainly say that the President will do what he wants Congress to do in the event Congress fails to do that thing. He confesses that the suggestions "should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government," and states their decision by that "branch" is desired by him "to relieve the Executive from acting upon the question" referred to. Now, language, could not more plainly say that if the Congress does not relieve the Executive he will be compelled to make up for a legislative delinquency by performing what he conceives to be his duty, and in his own language, nullifying "pretexts," "dangerous to the stability of State governments," such as Arkansas has furnished. He, in effect, declares that he will reconstruct Arkansas and state amendments to Constitutions in the late rebel States.

Virginia is making amendments to her Constitution. All the southern States and her Constitution, formatted a period of social convulsions and rapidly progressing changes. Many have made changes; others are considering them. They have under the Constitution of the Union as perfect a right to make alterations in their Constitutions as New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, all of which have amended their Constitutions within a year. And yet that great statesman and constitutional lawyer, General GRANT, says that the southern States have not an equality of right with those great northern States; their constitutions should not be amended; and he calls upon Congress to put a restraint upon these wayward southern States; and he plainly declares that if Congress fails to do it, he will! In that event these States are to be at the mercy of a tyrant who has set at naught every State right, and does his best to maintain the rule of ignorance and vice over a people whose high intelligence he is too dull to appreciate, and whose exalted virtues he never dreamed of emulating.

Here—men who have been called free and independent—here is the germ of the conspiracy by which your Government is to be subverted, and yourselves placed under arbitrary rule. The southern people are to fall first. They are in the way to the imperial rule. They being overcome, and their votes being given to their oppressor, our fellow-citizens of the North and West would soon share their fates.

Is this unreasonable? The Republicans of Congress have been considering measures to aid the President in carrying out his plans and to place the southern people more than ever under the power of GRANT and the army. A bill has been formed in caucus which Congress is to be asked to pass. It does a great many things. Among others it makes it unlawful for "any of the reconstructed States" to impose other qualifications for voters than those existing at the time such States were readmitted under the President's Reconstruction Act.

Heat and Health.

The first number of the *Virginia Medical Monthly* contains a sketch of an interesting discussion before the "Richmond Academy of Medicine," on heating houses and the relations of health to different modes of heating. Dr. L. S. JOYNS read a paper on "Stoves and furnaces," in which he prominently introduced the Labrore stove—a popular way of heating houses just now. He declared that this way of heating rooms was opposed to comfort and the laws of nature. "Such stoves or furnaces," he said (according to the sketch in the *Monthly*), "stop up the fire-places, and the air of the over-heated room, which must be breathed, 'comes stagnant. Heated air is rarefied; proper moisture is diminished, and oxygen is less in amount than it should be. Hence 'respirations are quickened, while the exhalation of carbonic acid is impeded. Consequently headache and flushed face, especially in those not accustomed to 'naces.' The Doctor remarked truly that the great objection to furnace-heating is that no draft of fresh air is created and forced by the apparatus itself through the apartment, and this was bad especially for sleeping apartments overheated. Stoves emit carbonic oxide. 'Nature's mode of heating is not by raising the temperature of the whole air. The sun warms by radiation, leaving the air in oxygen.' The Dr. declared that the old mode of heating with fire-places was preferable to stoves, because the fire-places radiate heat without heating the whole mass of air in the room. Furnace-heated schools and churches were tolerable where ventilation was thorough; but even here a preferable mode of heating was by hot water or steam-pipes; thus preventing the air from having that burnt quality which furnaces occasion."

Dr. CENNINGHAM concurred with Dr. JOYNS in his views of the heating of rooms by stoves, and especially in his condemnation of the Labrore stove, which he thought frequently a cause of catarrh. He declared that he believed the introduction of stoves had greatly increased the number of catarrhs. In this opinion, he was entirely correct. The hot stove in a sitting-room or bed-chamber is the enemy of man.

Several doctors expressed opinions varying somewhat from those of these gentlemen. [Doctors will disagree.] Dr. WELFORD, for instance, believing that a room heated by the Labrore was the best place for treating rheumatism, catarrh, &c., on the principle that the heat of the dog cures the bite, is, begging the Doctor's pardon, good. Dr. MACGILL, to our surprise, declared that rheumatism, neuritis, and catarrh were often found among people accustomed to fire-places. He added the words "properly arranged"—an important condition.

Dr. McCRAE made an excellent comment on the subject. Every parent should keep it as the wholesome precept. He said that the idea of seeking an "equable temperature" was wrong. "We live out of doors in a very varying temperature. The surface of the body should be accustomed to temperature changes; the pores of the skin should be allowed the exercise of contracting and dilating to suit the condition of the out-door air. Whoever goes out on the street gets into a draft. Children should be trained to have healthy-acting skins, and thus not be allowed to be in danger of 'taking cold' on even the slightest exposure."

Exactly so. Society is getting too self-indulgent; and the doctors need never fear a scarcity of patients as long as the improved ways of comfort and luxury are adding names to their list. We honor the grand fraternity of doctors for the great discoveries of late years which have thrown so much light upon hygiene. Numerous vulgar errors are consequently discarded. There can be no higher study than that of how best to promote human health.

We hail as among the most beneficial of the rules now settled amongst the faculty that excess of clothing is bad as well as a deficiency of it; that health is greatly impaired by heating, and muffling, and shrinking from exposure to free, pure air, and exercise in the bracing, sharp temperature. Send out the children—send out everybody. There is great health as well as beauty in the rosy cheeks and the gay demeanor of those who brave the air and the cold, and give activity and buoyancy to limbs and animation to circulation. And there is great harm done in the close rooms heated by stoves and full of stagnant air. These are subjects for study and caution.

Wisdom here prevents suffering and preserves health. Let us not be too self-indulgent. Seek a constant supply of pure air—keep stoves especially out of sleeping apartments; take proper exercise; avoid "coddling"; be prudent in diet, and you will sleep well, rise fresh and strong, enjoy good health and be cheerful, and ought to be successful. These are, indeed, the utterances of a layman; but they are also the opinions of the faculty.

Senator MONROE is ripe for anything; but he no doubt fears that his more decorous and fastidious co-laborers will not be quite up to the high-water mark of Radical necessity. The extremists fear great hesitancy amongst the better men who are called Republicans. There is trouble in the wigwag. But as we said in the beginning, the utmost can be said on GRANT. Indeed, he is about all the reliance of a party now. Nothing but force can drag them out of the slough, and GRANT is that force. Let us hope that the drama will now be expedited as much as possible.

Mr. FULKEBERG, of WASHINGTON.—In a speech in the House of Delegates yesterday Mr. FULKEBERG is reported as having referred to this paper as one professing to represent all sides of any question, adding—

"Anybody can have an editorial put in there [the *Dispatch*] for twenty cents a line."

We scarcely know whether to suppose that Mr. FULKEBERG is more naive or more fool in this case. He may not know editors from communications. On the funding act communications have been inserted in the *Dispatch* on both sides, but now a cent was charged for them. He asserts a falsehood if he means to apply his remarks to them; and his assertion is an unmitigated lie if he knows what editors are and means to apply his remark to the editorial columns of the *Dispatch*. Even if he charge had the remotest semblance of truth to support it, it would come with a bad grace from a man who holds a seat as a representative of the people while he is a well-known agent of President MONROE, ready to whom is incompatible with his public duties.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM'S SKEGSSON.—Hon. J. C. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Maryland, has appointed Senator-elect William W. Eaton, of Hartford, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by Senator BUCKINGHAM'S death. Senator Eaton will leave for Washington soon, probably on Wednesday.

Butler spoke the truth when he said that the question which led the Republicans to desire to pass the civil-rights bill was "the fact which had so often been put before us that we were about passing from power."

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